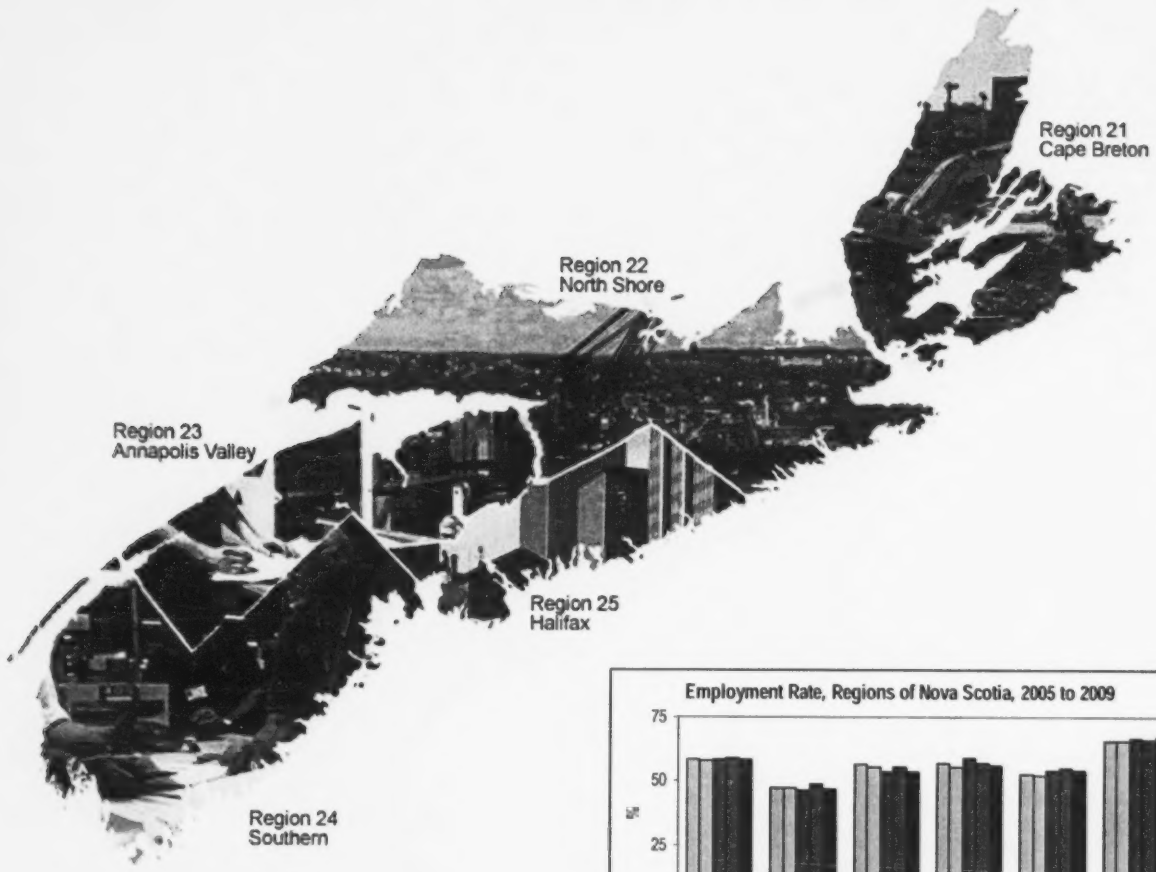
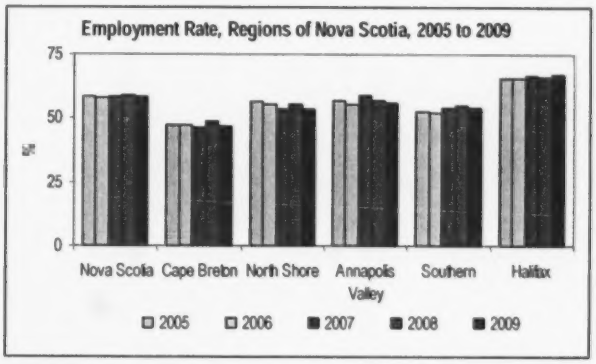
Labour Market Monthly

February 2010





NOVA SCOTIA

Finance

Economics and Statistics

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Nova Scotia
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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutionalised residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys; and 3) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2010

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 5, 2010
February	March 12, 2010
March	April 9, 2010
April	May 7, 2010
May	June 4, 2010
June	July 9, 2010
July	August 6, 2010
August	September 10, 2010
September	October 8, 2010
October	November 5, 2010
November	December 3, 2010
December	January 2011

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-X; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – February 2010

(March 2010 will be released April 9, 2010)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

Statistics Canada Quotes:

"In February, employment increased in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, while it declined in Alberta. There was little change in the other provinces."

"Employment rose by 4,200 in Nova Scotia in February, pushing the unemployment rate in the province down 0.5 percentage points to 9.3%."

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia February 2010, labour force increased 0.4% over January 2010 to 497,600 and declined 0.7% over February 2009. Employment increased 0.9% (4,200) over January 2010 to 451,200 and declined 1.1% over February 2009. Unemployment declined 4.7% over January 2010 to 46,500 and increased 3.1% over February 2009. The unemployment rate declined 0.5 percentage points over January 2010 to 9.3%.

In Canada February 2010, labour force remained unchanged over January 2010 at 18.5 million and increased 0.8% over February 2009. Employment increased by 0.1% (20,900) over January 2010 to 16.9 million and increased 0.5% over February 2009. Unemployment declined 0.8% over January 2010 to 1.5 million and increased 4.4% over February 2009. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points over January 2010 to 8.2%.

On a three-month moving average basis, unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in February 2010 increased 0.2 percentage points over the previous month to 6.3 percent. The Halifax CMA has the fourth lowest unemployment rate east of Winnipeg. The lowest unemployment rate, 4.4 percent, was in Regina, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 12.8 percent, was in Windsor, Ontario.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

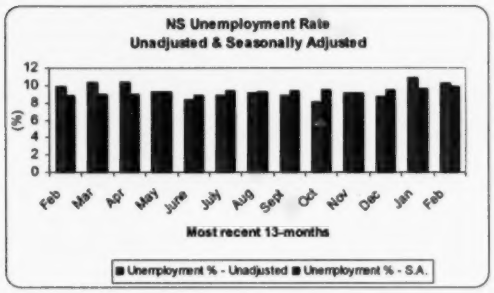
Trend –Year to Date (January-February 2010)

Nova Scotia's labour market conditions were mixed for the first two months of 2010. Seasonally adjusted employment rose 4,200 (+0.9 per cent) in February 2010 after falling by 5,000 in January 2009. However, data in the first two months of the year has been volatile. The latest employment level is down 4,900 (-1.1 per cent) from February 2009 and average

employment in the January-February period is down 5,600 (-1.9 per cent) from the same period in 2009.

Contrary to national observations, full-time job losses have weighed down employment data, falling by 1.9 percent for the first two months of 2010 while part-time employment grew by 1,9 per cent. It appears Nova Scotia's employers are reducing their employees' hours of work to reflect the slower pace of the economy at the same time as Canadian job growth is concentrated in full time employment.

Although labour supply remains near historic highs, the labour force declined 0.5 per cent for the first two months of 2010 compared with the same period in 2009. The labour force participation rate fell by 0.7 percentage points over the first two months of 2009 to 64.1 percent.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-X

On a monthly basis, declining labour force and rising employment significantly reduced the unemployment rate to 9.3 per cent in February after peaking at 9.8 per cent in January. However, this monthly volatility does not reflect overall trends. Compared with 2009, employment has declined faster than labour supply, resulting in higher unemployment. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the first two months of 2010 was still 9.6 percent, 0.6 percentage points the same period in 2009. The number of unemployed Nova Scotians in the labour force rose 6.8 percent in the January-February period, averaging 47,700 persons compared to 44,600 in the first two months of 2009.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
January- February, 2009 and 2010
(Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan-Feb 2009	Jan-Feb 2010
Population ('000)	771.2	774.9
Labour Force ('000)	499.3	496.7
Employment ('000)	454.7	449.1
Full-time ('000)	371.1	364.0
Part-time ('000)	83.6	85.1
Unemployment ('000)	44.6	47.7
Unemployment (percent)	9.0	9.6
Participation (percent)	64.8	64.1
Employment (percent)	59.0	58.0

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

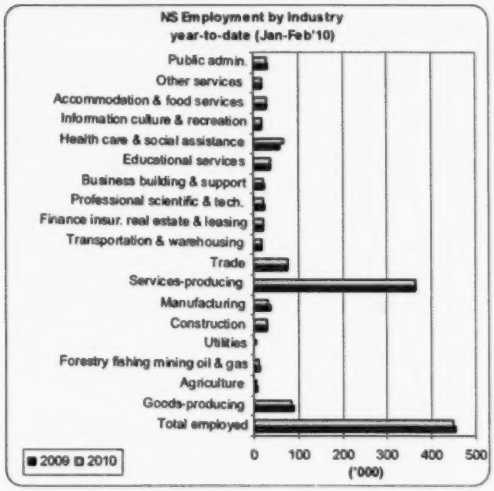
While total employment was down for the first two months, there was growth in many service-based industries producing slight 0.1 percent growth for the service sector as a whole. This growth was concentrated in:

- finance, insurance and real estate
- educational and health services
- information, culture and recreational services.

The impact of the global recession can be seen in the 11.5 percent fall in employment among business support services, which includes call centres. Employment in accommodation and food service establishments also declined by 3.6 percent. Retail and wholesale trade employment (the largest component of the service sector) fell by 1.8 percent.

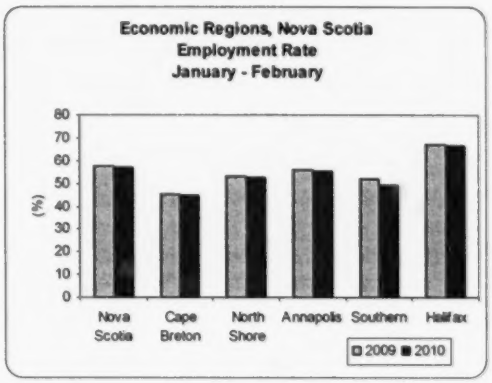
The goods producing sectors are typically more exposed to the global recession than service industries. Employment losses of 6.7 percent in the goods producing sector for the first two months of 2010 over the same period in 2009 are spread across all industries. In particular, manufacturing employment is down by 16.6 percent. Manufacturing employment has fallen for several months reflecting as the value of manufacturing shipments declined by 15.5 percent (seasonally adjusted) in 2009. Construction employment however is showing some signs of life with a 2.8 per cent increase for the first two months of 2010 over the same period in 2009. There has been strong capital investment in Nova Scotia, especially by the non-residential building construction in the public sector. For the fourth quarter of 2009, non-

residential building construction is up 8.3 per cent over the same period in 2009.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

Seasonally unadjusted data for the sub-provincial regions had mixed results for the first two months of 2010 over the first two months of 2009. Cape Breton had similar declines in labour supply and labour demand producing no major changes to the number of unemployed workers. Cape Breton continues to post the highest unemployment rate in the Province at an average of 15.4 per cent over the first two months of 2010. The unemployment rate for the Annapolis Valley dropped to 8.7 percent because the labour supply declined while there was no change in employment. Unemployment in Southern Nova Scotia rose to 15.2 percent as employment fell at a faster pace than the labour supply. The only region to report positive employment growth was HRM with a slight 0.7 percent growth. However, labour supply outpaced job growth in Halifax, raising the city's unemployment rate to an average of 6.2 per cent over the first two months of the year. Labour supply growth in Northern Nova Scotia coincided with employment declines, raising the unemployment rate to 12.2 per cent over the January-February period.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(1st quarter 2010 will be released May 31, 2010)

Annual (2009 vs. 2008)

In 2009, total wages and salaries were $16.1 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented an increase of 1.7 percent over 2008. Canada's total wages and salaries figure of $722.0 billion in 2009, was unchanged over 2008. In 2009, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 percent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
2009 vs. 2008

	($millions) 2008	2009
Canada	721,957	721,731
Nova Scotia	15,847	16,114

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In 2009, $3.3 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries were from the goods producing sector and $12.8 billion were from the service producing sector, representing 20.6 percent and 79.4 percent of the total, respectively. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 42.0 percent and 39.3 percent of the total goods-producing sector, respectively. The greatest contributors in the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries (19.8 percent of the service sector total), public administration (18.0 percent), trade (16.9 percent), and health care and social assistance (16.4 percent).

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
2009 vs. 2008

Industry	*($thousands – actual) 2008*	*2009*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**3,409,627**	**3,312,159**	**-2.9**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	300,064	288,743	-3.8
Mining & Oil & Gas	178,003	164,112	-7.8
Manufacturing	1,496,289	1,390,495	-7.1
Construction	1,277,081	1,302,850	2.0
Utilities	158,190	165,959	4.9
All Service Producing	**12,436,996**	**12,801,348**	**2.9**
Trade	2,171,352	2,166,870	-0.2
Transportation & Storage	713,900	693,060	-2.9
Information & Cultural	394,970	406,737	3.0
Finance & Real Estate	1,072,706	1,107,140	3.2
Professional & Personal Service	2,435,623	2,528,664	3.8
Educational Services	1,460,526	1,506,063	3.1
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,973,121	2,094,752	6.2
Public Administration	2,214,798	2,298,062	3.8

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Note: Public Administration is total of federal, provincial and local administration.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016X; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(January 2010 will be released March 31, 2010)

Annual (2009 vs. 2008)

In 2009, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.3 percent over 2008 from $713.82 to $730.27 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 1.6 percent, from $810.40 to $823.75 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings in 2009 were $93.48 (12.8 percent) less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia 2009, average weekly employment was 392,229 (all employees as reported in SEPH), a 1.0 percent decrease over the same period in 2008. In comparison, Canada's 2009 average weekly employment was 14.6 million, a decrease of 1.8 percent over 2008.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
2009 vs. 2008
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
2008	810.40	713.82
2009 [p]	823.75	730.27
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2008	14,817,695	396,080
2009[p]	14,553,358	392,229

[p] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

In 2009, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased by 0.6 percent over the same period 2008 to $878.70, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 2.9 percent to $703.37. For industries for which data is available, average weekly earnings in 2009 ranged from $329.11 in accommodation and food services industries to $1,018.83 in Information and Culture.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
2009 vs. 2008
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2008	2009[p]	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**713.82**	**730.27**	**2.3**
Goods Producing	*873.38*	*878.70*	*0.6*
Construction	834.00	838.99	0.6
Manufacturing	836.01	832.66	-0.4
Service Producing	*683.58*	*703.37*	*2.9*
Trade	535.11	551.60	3.1
Transportation & Warehousing	823.63	801.93	-2.6
Information & Culture	862.99	1018.83	18.1
Finance & Insurance	953.04	993.60	4.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical	955.75	977.07	2.2
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	578.21	561.64	-2.9
Educational Services	761.45	772.44	1.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	697.19	736.90	5.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	446.91	490.02	9.6
Accommodation & Food Services	322.61	329.11	2.0
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	608.88	623.13	2.3
Public Administration	989.24	1010.16	2.1

[p] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(January 2010 will be released March 24, 2010)

Annual (2009 vs. 2008)

In 2009, there were an average of 45,251 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits (excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits). This figure is 16.1 percent higher than in 2008. Nationwide, there were 1,055,163 beneficiaries, a 40.6 percent increase over 2008.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
2009 vs. 2008

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
2008	750,343	15,033.3	38,964	736.4
2009[P]	1,055,163	21,272.0	45,251	857.8

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $857.8 million was paid in EI benefit payments in 2009. This figure represents 16.5 percent more benefits paid than in 2008. Nationwide, there was $21.3 billion paid in EI benefit payments in 2009, a 41.5 percent increase over 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

Annual (2009 vs. 2008)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 124,976 public sector employees in Nova Scotia in 2009, an increase of 0.6 percent over 2008. The government sector increased 1.1 percent to 116,785 while the business enterprises sector decreased 6.4 percent to 8,190. The federal government figure increased 0.7 percent to 24,080. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 1.1 percent to 10,299 in 2009.

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 3.3 percent in 2009 over 2008 to $5,772.7 million, with 94.3 percent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.7 percent from government business enterprises.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
2009 vs. 2008

Government	2008	2009	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,912	24,080	0.7
Military	*10,414*	*10,299*	*-1.1*
Provincial General	11,046	10,203	-7.6
Health & Social Services	28,998	31,316	8.0
Universities & Colleges	13,093	12,489	-4.6
Local General	17,153	17,597	2.6
School Boards	21,299	21,101	-0.9
Total Government	***115,502***	***116,785***	***1.1***
Government Business Enterprises	***8,746***	***8,190***	***-6.4***
Federal	6,338	5,790	-8.6
Provincial	1,918	1,910	-0.4
Local	490	490	0.0
Total Public Sector	**124,247**	**124,976**	**0.6**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
2009 vs. 2008
($'000)

Government	2008	2009	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	1,572,933	1,643,288	4.5
Military	*682,110*	*684,597*	*0.4*
Provincial General	620,086	646,068	4.2
Health & Social Services	1,335,344	1,443,897	8.1
Universities & Colleges	596,744	570,867	-4.3
Local General	339,591	348,379	2.6
School Boards	797,368	789,930	-0.9
Total Government	***5,262,065***	***5,442,425***	***3.4***
Government Business Enterprises	***328,434***	***330,280***	***0.6***
Federal	257,666	256,607	-0.4
Provincial	55,112	57,687	4.7
Local	15,655	15,986	2.1
Total Public Sector	**5,590,501**	**5,772,704**	**3.3**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Notes from Statistics Canada:

With the March 31, 2009 release, data from the SEPH survey will be produced using a new estimation method. Many series will be affected by this change, most notably average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours. While estimates of total number of employees will not be affected, some shifts in the breakdown by category of worker may occur. Attempts will be made to revise previously released estimates back to 2001 to ensure continuity in data series. Data quality indicators will be incorporated into many of the time series. When the quality of a specific monthly estimate is too unreliable for publication, an 'F' will replace the actual estimate on CANSIM. In cases where the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates the series will no longer be available.

Effective May 29, 2009 revisions were made to 2005 to 2008 federal, provincial and territorial employment and wages and salaries data. An adjustment to the provincial and territorial general government data for 2001 to 2008 was made to exclude struck-off employees and employees on unpaid leave to better conform to the Public Sector Employment Survey's definition of employment. Also, provincial government business enterprise data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from 1999 to 2008 have been revised.

Effective May 29, 2009, 2001 to 2008 data on education, health and social service institutions and local general government from the Survey of Employment Payroll and Hours (SEPH) were revised.

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
Canada								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,161.2	27,522.2	27,555.8	394.6	27,161.2	27522.2	27555.8	394.6
Labour force ('000)	18,313.5	18,456.1	18,464.7	151.2	18,081.4	18180.1	18233.3	151.9
Employment ('000)	16,857.6	16,924.4	16,945.3	87.7	16,578.2	16594.9	16682.8	104.6
Employment full-time ('000)	13,640.5	13,678.6	13,738.8	98.3	13,214.2	13243.0	13337.4	123.2
Employment part-time ('000)	3,217.1	3,245.8	3,206.5	-10.6	3,364.1	3351.9	3345.4	-18.7
Unemployment ('000)	1,456.0	1,531.7	1,519.4	63.4	1,503.2	1585.2	1550.5	47.3
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	8.3	8.2	0.2	8.3	8.7	8.5	0.2
Participation rate (%)	67.4	67.1	67.0	-0.4	66.6	66.1	66.2	-0.4
Employment rate (%)	62.1	61.5	61.5	-0.6	61.0	60.3	60.5	-0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	427.9	430.8	431.0	3.1	427.9	430.8	431.0	3.1
Labour force ('000)	253.6	256.8	257.3	3.7	243.3	245.6	246.6	3.3
Employment ('000)	214.4	218.6	219.6	5.2	200.2	203.0	205.9	5.7
Employment full-time ('000)	184.1	187.2	188.8	4.7	166.9	170.8	172.3	5.4
Employment part-time ('000)	30.3	31.4	30.8	0.5	33.2	32.2	33.6	0.4
Unemployment ('000)	39.2	38.2	37.7	-1.5	43.1	42.6	40.7	-2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	15.5	14.9	14.7	-0.8	17.7	17.3	16.5	-1.2
Participation rate (%)	59.3	59.6	59.7	0.4	56.9	57.0	57.2	0.3
Employment rate (%)	50.1	50.7	51.0	0.9	46.8	47.1	47.8	1.0
Prince Edward Island								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	115.3	116.4	116.6	1.3	115.3	116.4	116.6	1.3
Labour force ('000)	78.4	79.6	80.3	1.9	75.8	76.5	77.2	1.4
Employment ('000)	68.7	71.7	72.2	3.5	64.1	66.7	67.7	3.6
Employment full-time ('000)	58.1	57.9	58.6	0.5	52.3	51.9	52.6	0.3
Employment part-time ('000)	10.6	13.8	13.6	3.0	11.8	14.8	15.0	3.2
Unemployment ('000)	9.7	7.9	8.2	-1.5	11.7	9.8	9.5	-2.2
Unemployment rate (%)	12.4	9.9	10.2	-2.2	15.4	12.8	12.3	-3.1
Participation rate (%)	68.0	68.4	68.9	0.9	65.7	65.7	66.2	0.5
Employment rate (%)	59.6	61.6	61.9	2.3	55.6	57.3	58.1	2.5
Nova Scotia								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	771.4	774.8	775.0	3.6	771.4	774.8	775.0	3.6
Labour force ('000)	501.2	495.8	497.6	-3.6	489.6	485.3	485.9	-3.7
Employment ('000)	456.1	447.0	451.2	-4.9	441.0	432.8	436.1	-4.9
Employment full-time ('000)	372.0	360.7	367.3	-4.7	352.1	342.0	346.5	-5.6
Employment part-time ('000)	84.1	86.3	83.8	-0.3	88.9	90.8	89.5	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	45.1	48.8	46.5	1.4	48.6	52.5	49.8	1.2
Unemployment rate (%)	9.0	9.8	9.3	0.3	9.9	10.8	10.2	0.3
Participation rate (%)	65.0	64.0	64.2	-0.8	63.5	62.6	62.7	-0.8
Employment rate (%)	59.1	57.7	58.2	-0.9	57.2	55.9	56.3	-0.9

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
New Brunswick								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	620.4	622.9	623.2	2.8	620.4	622.9	623.2	2.8
Labour force ('000)	402.0	401.7	402.6	0.6	389.3	390.1	390.0	0.7
Employment ('000)	365.6	364.5	365.9	0.3	351.4	349.0	351.8	0.4
Employment full-time ('000)	310.9	310.4	310.2	-0.7	292.8	293.7	292.5	-0.3
Employment part-time ('000)	54.7	54.1	55.8	1.1	58.6	55.3	59.3	0.7
Unemployment ('000)	36.4	37.2	36.7	0.3	37.9	41.0	38.2	0.3
Unemployment rate (%)	9.1	9.3	9.1	0.0	9.7	10.5	9.8	0.1
Participation rate (%)	64.8	64.5	64.6	-0.2	62.7	62.6	62.6	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	58.9	58.5	58.7	-0.2	56.6	56.0	56.5	-0.1
Quebec								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	6,411.2	6,478.4	6,484.9	73.7	6,411.2	6,478.4	6,484.9	73.7
Labour force ('000)	4,174.8	4,199.8	4,212.7	37.9	4,122.1	4,133.5	4,161.0	38.9
Employment ('000)	3,836.0	3,864.6	3,873.3	37.3	3,751.0	3,765.5	3,792.3	41.3
Employment full-time ('000)	3,100.7	3,122.9	3,137.5	36.8	2,983.4	2,992.8	3,021.5	38.1
Employment part-time ('000)	735.3	741.6	735.8	0.5	767.6	772.8	770.8	3.2
Unemployment ('000)	338.9	335.3	339.4	0.5	371.1	367.9	368.7	-2.4
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	8.0	8.1	0.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	-0.1
Participation rate (%)	65.1	64.8	65.0	-0.1	64.3	63.8	64.2	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	59.8	59.7	59.7	-0.1	58.5	58.1	58.5	0.0
Ontario								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	10,604.6	10,739.8	10,752.8	148.2	10,604.6	10,739.8	10,752.8	148.2
Labour force ('000)	7,176.4	7,221.0	7,219.6	43.2	7,085.3	7,110.2	7,132.0	46.7
Employment ('000)	6,540.7	6,557.7	6,564.8	24.1	6,452.3	6,455.3	6,485.3	33.0
Employment full-time ('000)	5,296.4	5,315.3	5,323.9	27.5	5,154.8	5,181.7	5,200.1	45.3
Employment part-time ('000)	1,244.3	1,242.5	1,240.8	-3.5	1,297.4	1,273.5	1,285.2	-12.2
Unemployment ('000)	635.7	663.2	654.9	19.2	633.0	655.0	646.6	13.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	9.2	9.1	0.2	8.9	9.2	9.1	0.2
Participation rate (%)	67.7	67.2	67.1	-0.6	66.8	66.2	66.3	-0.5
Employment rate (%)	61.7	61.1	61.1	-0.6	60.8	60.1	60.3	-0.5
Manitoba								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	916.8	929.5	930.5	13.7	916.8	929.5	930.5	13.7
Labour force ('000)	638.6	647.6	646.1	7.5	632.5	638.3	640.4	7.9
Employment ('000)	606.8	612.4	611.3	4.5	599.0	601.5	604.0	5.0
Employment full-time ('000)	493.1	489.4	494.3	1.2	479.9	472.8	481.4	1.5
Employment part-time ('000)	113.7	123.1	117.0	3.3	119.2	128.6	122.6	3.4
Unemployment ('000)	31.8	35.2	34.8	3.0	33.4	36.9	36.4	3.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.0	5.4	5.4	0.4	5.3	5.8	5.7	0.4
Participation rate (%)	69.7	69.7	69.4	-0.3	69.0	68.7	68.8	-0.2
Employment rate (%)	66.2	65.9	65.7	-0.5	65.3	64.7	64.9	-0.4
Saskatchewan								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	775.6	785.2	786.4	10.8	775.6	785.2	786.4	10.8
Labour force ('000)	547.3	545.4	547.3	0.0	542.5	538.3	542.8	0.3
Employment ('000)	522.0	519.8	523.9	1.9	514.3	511.0	517.4	3.1
Employment full-time ('000)	422.9	428.6	433.2	10.3	407.1	414.6	419.1	12.0
Employment part-time ('000)	99.1	91.2	90.7	-8.4	107.3	96.5	98.2	-9.1
Unemployment ('000)	25.3	25.6	23.5	-1.8	28.2	27.2	25.4	-2.8
Unemployment rate (%)	4.6	4.7	4.3	-0.3	5.2	5.1	4.7	-0.5
Participation rate (%)	70.6	69.5	69.6	-1.0	69.9	68.6	69.0	-0.9
Employment rate (%)	67.3	66.2	66.6	-0.7	66.3	65.1	65.8	-0.5

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
				Alberta				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	2,836.1	2,899.5	2,904.1	**68.0**	2,836.1	2,899.5	2,904.1	**68.0**
Labour force ('000)	2,115.9	2,127.2	2,118.8	**2.9**	2,101.3	2,103.4	2,103.2	**1.9**
Employment ('000)	1,991.7	1,987.6	1,972.8	**-18.9**	1,978.0	1,961.2	1,959.2	**-18.8**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,638.6	1,638.1	1,623.8	**-14.8**	1,605.6	1,597.5	1,593.3	**-12.3**
Employment part-time ('000)	353.1	349.6	349.0	**-4.1**	372.4	363.8	365.9	**-6.5**
Unemployment ('000)	124.3	139.6	145.9	**21.6**	123.3	142.2	144.1	**20.8**
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	6.6	6.9	**1.0**	5.9	6.8	6.9	**1.0**
Participation rate (%)	74.6	73.4	73.0	**-1.6**	74.1	72.5	72.4	**-1.7**
Employment rate (%)	70.2	68.5	67.9	**-2.3**	69.7	67.6	67.5	**-2.2**
				British Columbia				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	3,681.8	3,745.0	3,751.3	**69.5**	3,681.8	3,745.0	3,751.3	**69.5**
Labour force ('000)	2,425.3	2,481.2	2,482.4	**57.1**	2,399.9	2,458.9	2,454.4	**54.5**
Employment ('000)	2,255.6	2,280.5	2,290.4	**34.8**	2,226.9	2,248.8	2,263.2	**36.3**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,763.7	1,768.2	1,801.2	**37.5**	1,719.2	1,725.2	1,758.1	**38.9**
Employment part-time ('000)	491.9	512.4	489.2	**-2.7**	507.7	523.6	505.1	**-2.6**
Unemployment ('000)	169.6	200.7	192.0	**22.4**	173.0	210.1	191.2	**18.2**
Unemployment rate (%)	7.0	8.1	7.7	**0.7**	7.2	8.5	7.8	**0.6**
Participation rate (%)	65.9	66.3	66.2	**0.3**	65.2	65.7	65.4	**0.2**
Employment rate (%)	61.3	60.9	61.1	**-0.2**	60.5	60.0	60.3	**-0.2**

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Annual Change*	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Annual Change*
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	27,129.4	27,492.1	27,522.9	393.5	771.0	774.5	774.8	3.8
Labour force ('000)	18,082.0	18,276.6	18,224.4	142.4	488.6	493.2	488.6	0.0
Employment ('000)	16,729.9	16,781.8	16,701.4	-28.5	444.3	446.2	440.2	-4.1
Employment full-time ('000)	13,395.3	13,435.2	13,351.5	-43.8	356.9	357.4	350.5	-6.4
Employment part-time ('000)	3,334.5	3,346.7	3,349.9	15.4	87.5	88.8	89.7	2.2
Unemployment ('000)	1,352.1	1,494.8	1,523.0	170.9	44.3	47.0	48.4	4.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	8.2	8.4	0.9	9.1	9.5	9.9	0.8
Participation rate (%)	66.7	66.5	66.2	-0.5	63.4	63.7	63.1	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	61.7	61.0	60.7	-1.0	57.6	57.6	56.8	-0.8
			1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	101.4	102.0	102.0	0.6	115.3	114.7	114.6	-0.7
Labour force ('000)	63.0	62.4	61.3	-1.7	61.4	61.6	59.6	-1.8
Employment ('000)	56.5	56.9	56.1	-0.4	51.8	52.3	50.3	-1.5
Employment full-time ('000)	44.7	45.4	43.9	-0.8	39.6	40.5	39.3	-0.3
Employment part-time ('000)	11.9	11.5	12.2	0.3	12.2	11.8	11.0	-1.2
Unemployment ('000)	6.5	5.5	5.2	-1.3	9.7	9.3	9.3	-0.4
Unemployment rate (%)	10.3	8.8	8.5	-1.8	15.8	15.1	15.6	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	62.1	61.2	60.1	-2.0	53.3	53.7	52.0	-1.3
Employment rate (%)	55.7	55.8	55.0	-0.7	44.9	45.6	43.9	-1.0
			1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	319.4	323.2	323.6	4.2	319.4	323.2	323.6	4.2
Labour force ('000)	226.4	229.5	229.0	2.6	226.4	229.5	229.0	2.6
Employment ('000)	213.0	215.3	214.6	1.6	213.0	215.3	214.6	1.6
Employment full-time ('000)	173.8	174.2	173.0	-0.8	173.8	174.2	173.0	-0.8
Employment part-time ('000)	39.3	41.2	41.7	2.4	39.3	41.2	41.7	2.4
Unemployment ('000)	13.4	14.1	14.4	1.0	13.4	14.1	14.4	1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	6.1	6.3	0.4	5.9	6.1	6.3	0.4
Participation rate (%)	70.9	71.0	70.8	-0.1	70.9	71.0	70.8	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	66.7	66.6	66.3	-0.4	66.7	66.6	66.3	-0.4
			1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	131.4	131.4	131.4	0.0	103.5	103.2	103.2	-0.3
Labour force ('000)	76.9	79.4	78.6	1.7	60.9	60.3	60.0	-0.9
Employment ('000)	68.9	70.1	68.6	-0.3	54.1	51.5	50.5	-3.6
Employment full-time ('000)	55.2	56.8	54.8	-0.4	43.7	40.6	39.5	-4.2
Employment part-time ('000)	13.7	13.3	13.8	0.1	10.4	11.0	11.0	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	8.0	9.3	10.0	2.0	6.8	8.8	9.5	2.7
Unemployment rate (%)	10.4	11.7	12.7	2.3	11.2	14.6	15.8	4.6
Participation rate (%)	58.5	60.4	59.8	1.3	58.8	58.4	58.1	-0.7
Employment rate (%)	52.4	53.3	52.2	-0.2	52.3	49.9	48.9	-3.4

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
Canada	16,857.6	16,924.4	16,945.3	**87.7**	13,640.5	13,678.6	13,738.8	**98.3**	3,217.1	3,245.8	3,206.5	**-10.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.4	218.6	219.6	**5.2**	184.1	187.2	188.8	**4.7**	30.3	31.4	30.8	**0.5**
Prince Edward Island	68.7	71.7	72.2	**3.5**	58.1	57.9	58.6	**0.5**	10.6	13.8	13.6	**3.0**
Nova Scotia	**456.1**	**447.0**	**451.2**	**-4.9**	**372.0**	**360.7**	**367.3**	**-4.7**	**84.1**	**86.3**	**83.8**	**-0.3**
New Brunswick	365.6	364.5	365.9	**0.3**	310.9	310.4	310.2	**-0.7**	54.7	54.1	55.8	**1.1**
Quebec	3,836.0	3,864.6	3,873.3	**37.3**	3,100.7	3,122.9	3,137.5	**36.8**	735.3	741.6	735.8	**0.5**
Ontario	6,540.7	6,557.7	6,564.8	**24.1**	5,298.4	5,315.3	5,323.9	**27.5**	1,244.3	1,242.5	1,240.8	**-3.5**
Manitoba	606.8	612.4	611.3	**4.5**	493.1	489.4	494.3	**1.2**	113.7	123.1	117.0	**3.3**
Saskatchewan	522.0	519.8	523.9	**1.9**	422.9	428.6	433.2	**10.3**	99.1	91.2	90.7	**-8.4**
Alberta	1,991.7	1,987.6	1,972.8	**-18.9**	1,638.6	1,638.1	1,623.8	**-14.8**	353.1	349.6	349.0	**-4.1**
British Columbia	2,255.6	2,280.5	2,290.4	**34.8**	1,763.7	1,768.2	1,801.2	**37.5**	491.9	512.4	489.2	**-2.7**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
Canada	16,578.2	16,594.9	16,682.8	**104.6**	13,214.2	13,243.0	13,337.4	**123.2**	3,364.1	3,351.9	3,345.4	**-18.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	200.2	203.0	205.9	**5.7**	166.9	170.8	172.3	**5.4**	33.2	32.2	33.6	**0.4**
Prince Edward Island	64.1	66.7	67.7	**3.6**	52.3	51.9	52.6	**0.3**	11.8	14.8	15.0	**3.2**
Nova Scotia	**441.0**	**432.8**	**436.1**	**-4.9**	**352.1**	**342.0**	**346.5**	**-5.6**	**88.9**	**90.8**	**89.5**	**0.6**
New Brunswick	351.4	349.0	351.8	**0.4**	292.8	293.7	292.5	**-0.3**	58.6	55.3	59.3	**0.7**
Quebec	3,751.0	3,765.5	3,792.3	**41.3**	2,983.4	2,992.8	3,021.5	**38.1**	767.6	772.8	770.8	**3.2**
Ontario	6,452.3	6,455.3	6,485.3	**33.0**	5,154.8	5,181.7	5,200.1	**45.3**	1,297.4	1,273.5	1,285.2	**-12.2**
Manitoba	599.0	601.5	604.0	**5.0**	479.9	472.8	481.4	**1.5**	119.2	128.6	122.6	**3.4**
Saskatchewan	514.3	511.0	517.4	**3.1**	407.1	414.6	419.1	**12.0**	107.3	96.5	98.2	**-9.1**
Alberta	1,978.0	1,961.2	1,959.2	**-18.8**	1,605.6	1,597.5	1,593.3	**-12.3**	372.4	363.8	365.9	**-6.5**
British Columbia	2,226.9	2,248.8	2,263.2	**36.3**	1,719.2	1,725.2	1,758.1	**38.9**	507.7	523.6	505.1	**-2.6**

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
Canada	2,905.5	2,850.7	2,849.6	-55.9	2,479.3	2,421.3	2,417.1	-62.2	14.7	15.1	15.2	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.9	34.3	35.0	0.1	25.4	26.7	27.1	1.7	27.2	22.2	22.6	-4.6
Prince Edward Island	14.0	13.5	13.8	-0.2	11.4	11.4	11.6	0.2	18.6	14.8	15.9	-2.7
Nova Scotia	84.5	80.2	79.1	-5.4	68.1	67.6	66.1	-2.0	19.4	15.7	16.4	-3.0
New Brunswick	64.8	60.6	61.9	-2.9	55.5	50.1	51.6	-3.9	14.4	17.3	16.6	2.2
Quebec	640.4	634.6	637.6	-2.8	544.1	546.4	542.1	-2.0	15.0	13.9	15.0	0.0
Ontario	1,107.2	1,092.9	1,090.8	-16.4	921.6	892.0	892.4	-29.2	16.8	18.4	18.2	1.4
Manitoba	114.0	109.6	108.6	-5.4	103.7	98.8	96.8	-6.9	9.0	9.9	10.9	1.9
Saskatchewan	100.8	95.1	93.7	-7.1	90.6	86.9	85.9	-4.7	10.1	8.6	8.4	-1.7
Alberta	369.9	350.1	354.2	-15.7	329.5	313.0	316.2	-13.3	10.9	10.6	10.7	-0.2
British Columbia	374.9	379.7	375.0	0.1	329.3	328.4	327.4	-1.9	12.1	13.5	12.7	0.6

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
Canada	2,724.3	2,657.1	2,674.2	-50.1	2,323.4	2,252.2	2,269.9	-53.5	14.7	15.2	15.1	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.4	30.7	31.7	0.3	21.8	23.1	23.5	1.7	30.6	24.8	25.9	-4.7
Prince Edward Island	12.2	11.8	12.0	-0.2	9.6	9.6	9.9	0.3	21.3	18.6	17.5	-3.8
Nova Scotia	77.8	73.8	72.4	-5.4	61.4	60.8	59.0	-2.4	21.1	17.6	18.5	-2.6
New Brunswick	58.9	55.4	56.2	-2.7	49.9	44.5	46.3	-3.6	15.3	19.7	17.6	2.3
Quebec	601.9	594.0	601.2	-0.7	507.8	504.4	507.5	-0.3	15.6	15.1	15.6	0.0
Ontario	1,022.9	1,006.4	1,010.3	-12.6	858.4	829.3	834.3	-24.1	16.1	17.6	17.4	1.3
Manitoba	108.4	103.0	103.2	-5.2	98.4	92.8	91.5	-6.9	9.1	9.9	11.2	2.1
Saskatchewan	96.6	89.0	89.4	-7.2	86.1	81.0	81.6	-4.5	11.0	9.0	8.7	-2.3
Alberta	357.3	330.8	341.1	-16.2	317.2	295.8	304.9	-12.3	11.2	10.6	10.6	-0.6
British Columbia	356.8	362.2	356.8	0.0	312.7	310.9	311.3	-1.4	12.4	14.2	12.7	0.3

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia**

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
Total, all industries	18,081.4	18,180.1	18,233.3	**151.9**	16,578.2	16,594.9	16,682.8	**104.6**	8.3	8.7	8.5	**0.2**
Goods-producing sector	4,109.0	3,932.7	3,935.8	**(173.2)**	3,635.6	3,512.0	3,543.1	**(92.5)**	11.5	10.7	10.0	**(1.5)**
Agriculture	316.1	297.1	297.6	**(18.5)**	292.9	273.9	273.2	**(19.7)**	7.3	7.8	8.2	**0.9**
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	366.2	333.7	340.5	**(25.7)**	316.7	300.2	310.3	**(6.4)**	13.5	10.0	8.9	**(4.6)**
Forestry and logging with support activities	59.6	54.9	53.5	**(6.1)**	46.1	43.1	43.8	**(2.3)**	22.8	21.5	18.1	**(4.7)**
Fishing, hunting and trapping	24.9	22.8	20.9	**(4.0)**	18.2	16.5	15.6	**(2.6)**	26.9	28.1	25.4	**(1.5)**
Mining and oil and gas extraction	281.6	256.0	266.1	**(15.5)**	252.4	240.7	250.9	**(1.5)**	10.4	6.0	5.7	**(4.7)**
Utilities	145.3	144.9	150.1	**4.8**	143.1	139.4	143.5	**0.4**	1.5	3.8	4.4	**2.9**
Construction	1,256.6	1,278.8	1,265.5	**8.9**	1,076.6	1,100.9	1,092.6	**16.0**	14.3	13.9	13.7	**(0.6)**
Manufacturing	2,024.9	1,878.1	1,882.0	**(142.9)**	1,806.3	1,697.6	1,723.5	**(82.8)**	10.8	9.6	8.4	**(2.4)**
Durables	1,164.1	1,107.1	1,113.6	**(50.5)**	1,017.4	992.0	1,022.3	**4.9**	12.6	10.4	8.2	**(4.4)**
Non-durables	860.8	771.0	768.4	**(92.4)**	788.9	705.6	701.2	**(87.7)**	8.4	8.5	8.7	**0.3**
Services-producing sector	13,599.6	13,788.0	13,825.7	**226.1**	12,942.7	13,082.9	13,139.7	**197.0**	4.8	5.1	5.0	**0.2**
Trade	2,775.2	2,822.9	2,779.9	**4.7**	2,589.7	2,646.8	2,599.7	**10.0**	6.7	6.2	6.5	**(0.2)**
Wholesale trade	686.0	632.6	627.3	**(58.7)**	646.2	605.2	597.3	**(48.9)**	5.8	4.3	4.8	**(1.0)**
Retail trade	2,089.2	2,190.3	2,152.6	**63.4**	1,943.5	2,041.6	2,002.5	**59.0**	7.0	6.8	7.0	**-**
Transportation and warehousing	885.7	818.4	840.9	**(44.8)**	832.2	777.4	798.0	**(34.2)**	6.0	5.0	5.1	**(0.9)**
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,125.6	1,181.7	1,151.0	**25.4**	1,101.6	1,130.5	1,110.6	**9.0**	2.1	4.3	3.5	**1.4**
Finance and insurance	802.5	834.8	814.2	**11.7**	791.0	801.4	787.5	**(3.5)**	1.4	4.0	3.3	**1.9**
Real estate and leasing	323.1	346.9	336.8	**13.7**	310.6	329.2	323.1	**12.5**	3.9	5.1	4.1	**0.2**
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,234.0	1,281.5	1,274.1	**40.1**	1,185.2	1,220.3	1,220.8	**35.6**	4.0	4.8	4.2	**0.2**
Business, building and other support services	706.9	711.0	747.4	**40.5**	629.1	619.3	643.8	**14.7**	11.0	12.9	13.9	**2.9**
Educational services	1,253.6	1,314.9	1,322.8	**69.2**	1,232.9	1,282.2	1,297.9	**65.0**	1.7	2.5	1.9	**0.2**
Health care and social assistance	1,976.8	2,021.2	2,049.1	**72.3**	1,942.2	1,977.8	2,005.7	**63.5**	1.8	2.1	2.1	**0.3**
Information, culture and recreation	778.1	784.3	792.6	**14.5**	729.6	732.0	740.3	**10.7**	6.2	6.7	6.6	**0.4**
Accommodation and food services	1,135.7	1,127.1	1,145.1	**9.4**	1,041.3	1,033.2	1,062.2	**20.9**	8.3	8.3	7.2	**(1.1)**
Other services	802.5	804.0	792.2	**(10.3)**	753.4	765.2	751.3	**(2.1)**	6.1	4.8	5.2	**(0.9)**
Public administration	925.6	921.0	930.6	**5.0**	905.4	898.1	909.4	**4.0**	2.2	2.5	2.3	**0.1**
Unclassified industries***	372.8	459.4	471.9	**99.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nova Scotia - Actual**

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
Total, all industries	489.6	485.3	485.9	**-3.7**	441.0	432.8	436.1	**-4.9**
Goods-producing sector	96.6	93.9	93.8	**-2.8**	79.7	76.5	77.1	**-2.6**
Agriculture	7.4	6.7	7.2	**-0.2**	5.8	4.5	4.5	**-1.3**
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	16.1	15.8	14.1	**-2.0**	11.9	11.4	10.3	**-1.6**
Forestry and logging with support activities	3.1	2.4	2.5	**-0.6**	2.7	2.0	2.1	**-0.6**
Fishing, hunting and trapping	7.8	9.5	8.2	**0.4**	4.8	6.4	5.3	**0.5**
Mining and oil and gas extraction	5.2	4.0	3.4	**-1.8**	4.3	3.1	3.0	**-1.3**
Utilities	2.3	4.5	4.5	**2.2**	2.2	4.5	4.5	**2.3**
Construction	31.7	33.3	33.9	**2.2**	25.6	26.9	27.4	**1.8**
Manufacturing	39.2	33.6	34.2	**-5.0**	34.3	29.2	30.5	**-3.8**
Durables	16.0	15.4	14.7	**-1.3**	13.2	13.2	12.7	**-0.5**
Non-durables	23.2	18.2	19.4	**-3.8**	21.1	16.0	17.8	**-3.3**
Services-producing sector	381.9	379.9	382.6	**0.7**	361.4	356.3	358.9	**-2.5**
Trade	80.0	77.1	78.1	**-1.9**	73.8	71.8	72.5	**-1.3**
Wholesale trade	15.2	12.4	12.7	**-2.5**	14.3	11.8	11.8	**-2.5**
Retail trade	64.8	64.7	65.4	**0.6**	59.4	60.1	60.7	**1.3**
Transportation and warehousing	20.6	19.2	19.3	**-1.3**	19.0	18.8	17.8	**-1.2**
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	22.1	23.9	23.6	**1.5**	21.6	22.8	22.6	**1.0**
Finance and insurance	12.8	14.9	14.9	**2.1**	12.6	14.4	14.4	**1.8**
Real estate and leasing	9.3	9.0	8.7	**-0.6**	9.0	8.4	8.2	**-0.8**
Professional, scientific and technical services	25.4	25.6	25.1	**-0.3**	24.5	22.6	22.5	**-2.0**
Business, building and other support services	28.8	24.1	25.5	**-3.3**	24.9	20.7	22.8	**-2.1**
Educational services	39.3	41.1	38.9	**-0.4**	38.8	39.9	38.4	**-0.4**
Health care and social assistance	59.4	68.5	69.4	**10.0**	59.2	67.7	68.0	**8.8**
Information, culture and recreation	19.1	19.3	19.6	**0.5**	17.7	16.7	18.0	**0.3**
Accommodation and food services	32.8	30.0	31.0	**-1.8**	29.3	26.9	27.4	**-1.9**
Other services	21.3	20.2	21.1	**-0.2**	19.8	18.6	18.8	**-1.0**
Public administration	33.1	30.8	31.0	**-2.1**	32.8	29.9	30.2	**-2.6**
Unclassified industries***	11.0	11.5	9.5	**-1.5**	-	-	-	-

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

**Note: For consistency purposes we are no longer reporting unemployment rates by industry for Nova Scotia due to issues with small sample sizes. In previous versions of this table (Table 4), any zero value (sometimes appearing as a dash) for an unemployment rate should not be considered reliable due to small sample size. Please also note that where the annual change in the unemployment rate has been calculated between two months and one or both contain a zero value, they should also be considered unreliable.

***Note: Due to issues of small sample size labour force and unemployment rate for Unclassified industries are not reported.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual	Participation Rate - %			Annual	Employment Rate - %			Annual
	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*	Feb'09	Jan'10	Feb'10	Change*
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	7.5	8.0	7.9	0.4	68.3	67.9	67.8	-0.5	63.2	62.5	62.4	-0.8
Halifax	**5.9**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**0.4**	**70.9**	**71.0**	**70.8**	**-0.1**	**66.7**	**66.6**	**66.3**	**-0.4**
Saint John, New Brunswick	5.7	7.9	7.9	2.2	66.6	67.9	67.7	1.1	62.8	62.5	62.3	-0.5
Saguenay	9.9	8.3	8.9	-1.0	59.2	60.1	58.9	-0.3	53.3	55.1	53.6	0.3
Quebec	4.8	4.5	4.4	-0.4	67.2	65.3	65.2	-2.0	63.9	62.4	62.3	-1.6
Trois-Rivières	8.1	9.7	10.6	2.5	58.3	58.8	57.5	-0.8	53.6	53.1	51.4	-2.2
Sherbrooke	7.1	6.3	7.6	0.5	62.8	63.1	62.1	-0.7	58.3	59.2	57.3	-1.0
Montreal	8.5	9.1	9.4	0.9	65.6	67.1	66.9	1.3	60.0	61.0	60.7	0.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.5	5.9	5.9	1.4	71.1	71.6	71.4	0.3	67.9	67.4	67.2	-0.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5.8	6.0	6.5	0.7	70.3	73.1	72.6	2.3	66.2	68.7	67.9	1.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.1	5.8	5.7	1.6	71.4	71.1	71.1	-0.3	68.5	67.0	67.0	-1.5
Kingston	5.1	5.4	5.5	0.4	65.1	65.4	63.6	-1.5	61.6	61.9	60.1	-1.5
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	6.9	10.3	11.1	4.2	64.6	62.8	62.1	-2.5	60.1	56.4	55.3	-4.8
Oshawa	8.3	10.3	10.4	2.1	66.7	66.7	67.6	0.9	61.2	59.9	60.5	-0.7
Toronto	8.1	8.8	8.8	0.7	68.1	67.7	67.4	-0.7	62.6	61.7	61.5	-1.1
Hamilton	8.6	8.7	8.9	0.3	65.9	66.7	65.9	0.0	60.2	60.9	60.0	-0.2
St. Catharines - Niagara	10.1	11.3	11.5	1.4	63.0	62.9	62.6	-0.4	56.7	55.8	55.4	-1.3
London	8.4	8.3	8.6	0.2	67.5	67.2	66.8	-0.7	61.8	61.6	61.1	-0.7
Windsor	13.8	12.7	12.8	-1.0	64.6	62.9	62.9	-1.7	55.7	54.9	54.8	-0.9
Kitchener	9.0	9.5	10.1	1.1	72.5	70.1	70.0	-2.5	65.9	63.5	63.0	-2.9
Thunder Bay	7.6	7.1	7.1	-0.5	61.3	61.9	61.7	0.4	56.6	57.4	57.2	0.6
Winnipeg	4.7	5.4	5.7	1.0	70.2	69.7	69.4	-0.8	66.9	65.9	65.5	-1.4
Regina	3.5	4.4	4.4	0.9	71.1	69.1	68.7	-2.4	68.6	66.1	65.6	-3.0
Saskatoon	4.6	4.5	4.3	-0.3	73.2	72.7	72.2	-1.0	69.8	69.4	69.1	-0.7
Calgary	5.0	7.1	6.9	1.9	76.9	75.9	75.2	-1.7	73.0	70.5	70.1	-2.9
Edmonton	4.5	6.7	6.8	2.3	72.5	72.6	71.8	-0.7	69.3	67.7	66.9	-2.4
Abbotsford	6.7	6.8	6.4	-0.3	68.6	69.7	69.1	0.5	64.0	65.0	64.6	0.6
Vancouver	5.6	7.5	7.6	2.0	65.4	66.6	66.2	0.8	61.8	61.6	61.2	-0.6
Victoria	4.9	7.5	7.4	2.5	66.2	68.1	68.4	2.2	63.0	63.0	63.3	0.3

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics*: The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.* As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2